

United States Military Academy West Point, New York 10996

Advanced Field Artillery System Trade-off Analysis: TOT vs. ROF

MAJ George F. Stone III
MAJ James Moughon
SFC Paul West

OPERATIONS RESEARCH CENTER TECHNICAL REPORT NO. 93/93-8

F. Stone III
s Moughon
ul West
SEARCH CENTER
ORT NO. 93/93-8

June 1993

The Operations Research Center is supported by the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management.

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188

Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.

1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave blan	ık)	2. REPORT DATE JUNE 1993	3. REPORT TYPE AND TECHNICAL REPO		COVERED
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE		10.00		5. FUND	ING NUMBERS
ADVANCED FIELD ARTILLE ROF	ERY S	SYSTEM TRADE-OFF AT	NALYSIS: TOT vs.		
6. AUTHOR(S) MAJ GEORGE F. STONE, III MAJ JAMES MOUGHON SFC PAUL WEST					
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION N.	AME(S	3) AND ADDRESS(ES)			DRMING ORGANIZATION RT NUMBER
USMA OPERATIONS RESEAR WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10			·	TECH 1	RPT # 93/93-8
9. SPONSORING / MONITORING AG	ENCY	NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES	\$)		NSORING / MONITORING NCY REPORT NUMBER
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
12a. DISTRIBUTION / AVAILABILITY	Y STA	TEMENT		12b. DIS	TRIBUTION CODE
DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT APPROVED FOR PUBLIC REI		SE; DISTRIBUTION IS U	NLIMITED.		
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 wo	ords)	V-10-2-11-1			
THIS REPORT FOCUSES ON ADVANCED FIELD ARTILLE ALTERNATIVE AFAS CAPAE EFFECTIVENESS ON TOMOR MISSIONS. ADDITIONALLY PREDICTING COMBAT SIMU OF THIS FIRST PHASE INDIC RIGHT TIME IN THE RIGHT.	ERY S BILIT RROW , THE JLAT CATE	SYSTEM (AFAS). OUR (IES IN THE JANUS COM V'S BATTLEFIELD UND E TEAM USED THE RES ION RESULTS FOR ALT S AS NEED FOR A FAST!	GOAL WAS TO CONG MBAT SIMULATION ' DER SEVERAL DIFFE SULTS TO VERIFY A FERNATIVE SENSITI ER DELIVERY SYST	CEPTUA TO EVA RENT S METHO VITY AN	LIZE AND DESIGN LUATE THEIR CENARIOS AND DOLOGY FOR NALYSES. THE RESULTS
14. SUBJECT TERMS					15. NUMBER OF PAGES
ADVANCED FIELD ARTILLE	ERY S	SYSTEM TRADE-OFF A	NALYSIS: TOT vs. R	OF	59
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED		ECURITY CLASSIFICATION F THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFI OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIE		20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT

Advanced Field Artillery System Trade-off Analysis: ROF vs. TOT

MAJ George F. Stone III
MAJ James Moughon
SFC Paul West

A TECHNICAL REPORT
OF THE
OPERATIONS RESEARCH CENTER
UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY

Directed by
Lieutenant Colonel James E. Armstrong, Jr. Ph.D.
Director, Operations Research Center

Approved by
Colonel James L. Kays, Ph.D.
Professor and Head
Department of Systems Engineering

25 June 1993

The Operations Research Center is supported by the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Financial Management.

The sponsor for this project was the Armament Research, Development and Engineering Center (ARDEC),

Picatinny Arsenal, NJ.

Department of Systems Engineering, West Point, NY

Vitae

MAJ George F. Stone III

Born in November 1955, MAJ Stone graduated in 1980 from the US Military Academy, and has served in field artillery units in both CONUS and Europe. While assigned to the 3 Infantry Division, MAJ Stone commanded a nuclear-capable, 6-gun, 155mm battery for 18 months and a headquarters battery for 13 months. In 1989 he was awarded a Masters of Science Degree in Industrial Engineering (OR) from Texas A&M University. He published and presented his research project, Military Simulations for Noncombat Operations in Military Review and military operations research conferences. As an Assistant Professor of Systems Engineering, MAJ Stone organized and integrated the U.S. Military Academy's Combat Simulation Laboratory as part of the instruction and development of three separate courses in combat modeling and combat system design. MAJ Stone directed cadet and faculty research in the following areas: The Enhanced Integrated Soldier System, Smart Mortars, The Janus Enhanced Data Analyzer, Advanced Field Artillery System Study, C2 MOE for the Eagle Combat Simulation and Synchronized Intelligent Mine Systems. He graduated from the resident Command and General Staff College in 1993 and is enroute to earn a doctoral degree at the University of Central Florida. His military awards include the Meritorious Service Medal (1 OLC), the Army Commendation Medal and the Army Achievement Medal (3 OLCs).

MAJ James Moughon

MAJ James Moughon graduated from the University of Georgia in 1979 and received his masters in Operations Research from the Naval Postgraduate School in 1989. MAJ Moughon has served in command and staff positions in various field artillery units. He also attended the resident Command and General Staff College in 1990 prior to his assignment to the USMA faculty as an assistant professor for Systems Engineering. MAJ Moughon is currently in the 18th Airborne Corps Fire Support Element at Fort Bragg, North Carolina.

SFC Paul West

SFC Paul West has earned Masters of Business Administration from Long Island University. He is an armor noncommissioned officer and an assistant professor who teaches and develops courses in the Department of Military Instruction field of study at the U.S. Military Academy. He was responsible for integrating the Janus (Army) combat simulation into the DMI curricula under the auspices of the Department of History. SFC West's relationship and tactical knowledge made him an invaluable asset to the completion of the AFAS project.

Acknowledgments

We thank MAJ Mike Clark and LTC William Sole, USAFAS DCD, for their interest and assistance in providing a branch-related topic for us to research in the USMA Combat Simulation Lab. The project created an opportunity for all of us to refresh artillery experiences and prepare ourselves for future assignments.

We also appreciated the support and guidance LTC James Armstrong gave concerning modeling of AFAS.

CPT Mark Tillman, CPT Sue Romans and 2LT Clemens Kruse also devoted their time to the study. MAJ James Watson was crucial for continuity and will hopefully carry on this important effort.

Table of Contents

Section Execu	on cutive Summary	Page 1
Appe	endices	
Α	AFAS Study: Phase I Results	
В	Factorial Design Analysis: Time-on-Target	
C	Factorial Design Analysis: Rate-of-Fire	
D	Response Surface Methodology Calculations: Time-on-Target	
E	Response Surface Methodology Calculations: Rate-of-Fire	
F	1000-Target Methodology Calculations	
G	After-action Memo by MAI James Watson on the AFAS Briefing	

Executive Summary

This report focuses on the results of research efforts on methodologies and the Advanced Field Artillery System (AFAS). Our goal was to conceptualize and design alternative AFAS capabilities in the Janus combat simulation to evaluate their effectiveness on tomorrow's battlefield under several different scenarios and missions. Additionally, the team used the results to verify a methodology for predicting combat simulation results for alternative sensitivity analyses. The results of this first phase indicate a need for a faster delivery system to mass fires at the right time in the right place on the future battlefield.

The team developed several scenarios to fully exploit the effects of fire support in the defense. The scenarios involved a moving enemy force against static defensive friendly units. We evaluated several AFAS alternatives in terms of rate-of-fire and time-on-target capabilities on Janus (A). The AFAS either had an enhanced rate-of-fire or improved capability for providing more rounds in time-on-target missions. We conducted replications of each design matrix to test for significance of different factors or alternatives as part of the analysis. Once all runs were conducted, data were collected using the Janus Enhanced Data Analyzer. Next, the information was organized on a spreadsheet to conduct the factorial design analysis and response surface methodology. The measures of effectiveness and graphical analyses showed significant results. The results indicate: 1) Increasing the rate-of-fire significantly reduces the required amount of rounds for a kill, as well as, a greater number of kills for slow enemy forces; 2) Response surface methodology is a viable method for predicting parametric variations between factors such as ROF and TOT. SFC West also conducted a 1000-target analysis to determine whether cumulative effects exceeded individual target effects under timeon-target and rate-of-fire. The results indicated that more rounds per TOT and more rounds per minute for ROF increased the total number of kills, but with an expected decrease in efficiency in terms of kills per rounds.

As indicated in appendix A, the project was briefed from both an analytical methodology standpoint at the Military Operations Research Symposium and from an combat developer's view to AFAS key personnel at Fort Sill. The Department of Systems Engineering has incorporated response surface methodologies as a predictive method into research work on other projects. The project was well-received at both locations, but transitions to new assignments by almost all of the analysts and MAJ Clark precluded further research. Ft. Sill's AFAS project leaders are currently considering using USMA analysts in the latest AFAS Study Plan.

Appendix A
AFAS Study Results: Phase I



Wargaming Lab
Operations Research Center
United States Military Academy
West Point, New York 10996

Designing & Predicting Effects in Combat Simulations

Presented to MORSS 60

Monterey, CA June 23, 1992

Analysts: MAJ George Stone
MAJ James Moughon
SFC Paul West, DMI



Departments of
Military Instruction &
Systems Engineering
United States Military Academy
West Point, New York 10996

Advanced FA System
Trade-Off Analysis:
TOT vs. ROF

Presented to

DCD, USAFAS

July 20, 1992

Analysts: MAJ George Stone MAJ James Moughor

SFC Paul West



AFAS TOT/ROF Trade-Off Analysis



<u>Purpose:</u> Investigate the Delivery Capabilities of the Advanced Field Artillery

System (AFAS) for enhanced combat effectiveness

Scenario: Southwest Asia (U.S. Mech Inf Defending vs. T-72/BMP force)

Factors to Investigate:

- Rate of Fire (ROF)
- Time-On-Target (TOT)
- Varying Percentages of Soft and Hard Targets



AFAS TOT/ROF Considerations



Time-on-Target

How many volleys appear to be sufficient for combat effectiveness?

Rate of Fire

How fast a rate of fire is needed for the AFAS?

Modeling AFAS in Janus

- On-Board Technical & Tactical Fire Control
- Automatic Gun System
- Advanced POS/NAV
- Advanced Munitions & Propellants



AFAS: Study Methodology



- Set up the SWA Scenario as Desired By FT Sill
- Conduct 10 Runs for each Design Point
- Review Battles for Consistency in Using Indirect Fires
- Graph Measures of Effectiveness for Trends
- Analyze MOE for Main/Interaction Effects
- Predict Middle-value Variations using Response Surface Methodology (RSM)
- Verify RSM by Running Scenario w/Middle Values



Fire Plan



<u>Time</u>

Mission

- 1:00 Fire Target AB001 to coincide with execution of cratering charge at 164610.
- 3:00 Fire Group Bravo (AB002, AB003, AB004) to bottle the enemy north of the 60 gridline and destroy him as he begins to deploy north of the 61 gridline.
- 5:00 Fire Target AC001, stationary trucks and troops in the open.
- 7:00 (Scenario 1) Fire Targets AD003 and AD005 to destroy enemy armor and block withdrawal from direct fire engagement area.
 - (Scenario 2) Fire Target AD001, moving trucks in the open.
- 9:00 (Scenario 1) Fire Targets AD003 and AD004.
 - (Scenario 2) Fire Target AD002, moving trucks in the open.



Classification of Enemy Soft and Hard Targets



Hard Tgts

T-80 MBT T-72 MBT T-62 MBT BMP-2 IFV BMP-1 IFV BMP CP Veh BRDM-AT

Soft Targets

Riflemen
RPG-7
Lt MG
AGS-17
ADA Tm
120mm Mtr
152mm How
122mm Mortar
Truck Utility
Truck POL
Motorcycle



High-Resolution Force Structure SWA Mech Infantry Scenario #1



BLUE SYSTEMS

- 28 M1A1 Tank
- 30 M2 Bradley Fighting Veh
- 12 M901 TOW Veh
- 72 Infantry Riflemen
- 18 Med AT Wpn
- 6 FIST Tm
- 6 FIST-V
- 1 OH-58D Helicopter

Indirect Fire

- 8 Adv FA System
- 6 M106 (4.2") Mortar

RED SYSTEMS

<u>Movina</u>

- 31 T-72 Tank
- 111 BMP-2
- 19 BMP-1
- 419 Riflemen
- 81 RPG-7 135 Lt MG
- 18 AGS-17
- 10 AGS-17

9 ADA Tm 24 120mm Mtr

24 BRDM-AT

Indirect Fire

15 Riflemen

5 Truck Util

2 Truck POL

1 Motorcycle

72 152mm How

1 BMP Cmd Post

18 122mm Mortar

- UMCP (Stationary Tats)

3 ea T-62, T-80, BMP-2

20% Soft Targets/ 80% Hard Targets



High-Resolution Force Structure SWA Mech Infantry Scenario #2

ORCEN.

BLUE SYSTEMS

- 28 M1A1 Tank
- 30 M2 Bradley Fighting Veh 12 M901 TOW Veh
- 72 Infantry Riflemen 18 Med AT Wpn
- 6 FIST Tm
- 6 FIST-V
- 1 OH-58D Helicopter

Indirect Fire

- 8 Adv FA System 6 M106 (4.2") Mortar

RED SYSTEMS

Indirect Fire

72 152mm How

18 122mm Mortar

Moving 31 T-72 Tank

- 111 BMP-2
- 19 BMP-1
- 419 Riflemen
- 81 RPG-7
- 135 Lt MG
- 18 AGS-17
- 9 ADA Tm
- 24 120mm Mtr
- 24 BRDM-AT

UMCP (Stationary Tats)

- 3 ea T-62, T-80, BMP-2
- 15 Riflemen
- 5 Truck Util 2 Truck POL
- 1 BMP Cmd Post
- 1 Motorcycle

<u>Additional Targets</u>

- Trucks
- Riflemen
- BRDM-AT
- 5A-13
- ZSU-23-4
- 122mm MRL
- 2 Motorcycles

60% Soft Targets/ 40% Hard Targets



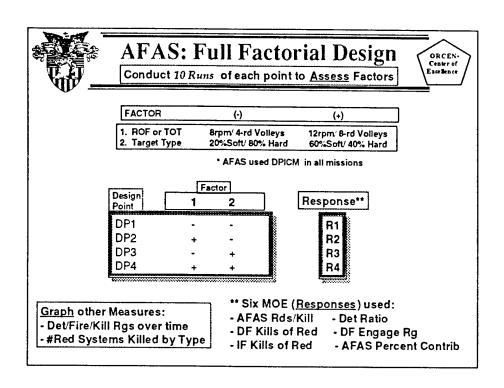
AFAS Variation Levels

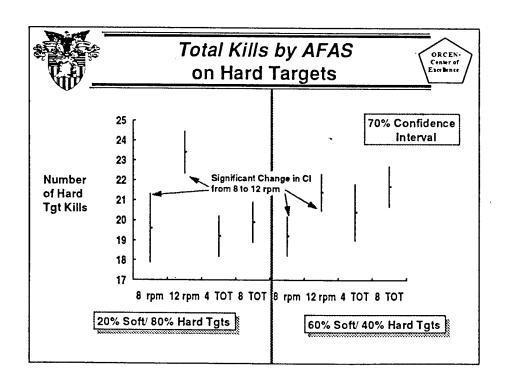
ORCEN-Center of Excellence

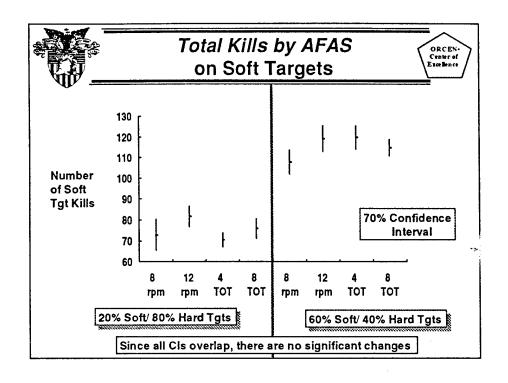
Rate of Fire

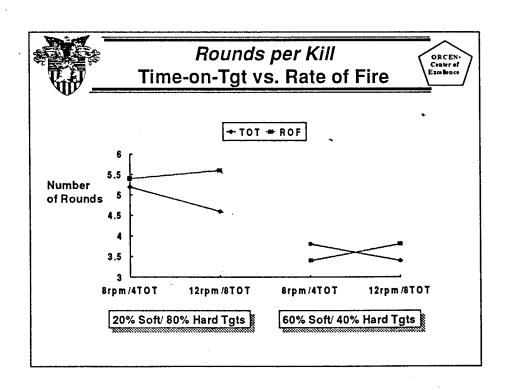
Time on Target

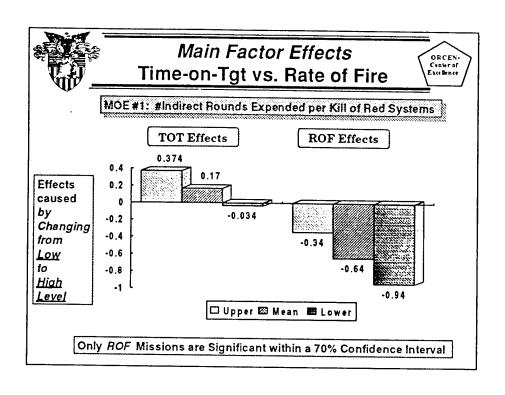
- 1. 8 rds/minute
- 1. 4-rd volleys
- 2. 10 rds/minute
- 2. 6-rd volleys
- 3. 12 rds/minute
- 3. 8-rd volleys
- Levels 1 and 3 are the low and high levels for the Factorial Design
- Level 2 (middle-level values) will be predicted by Response Surface Methodology and then compared with the output from the actual runs.

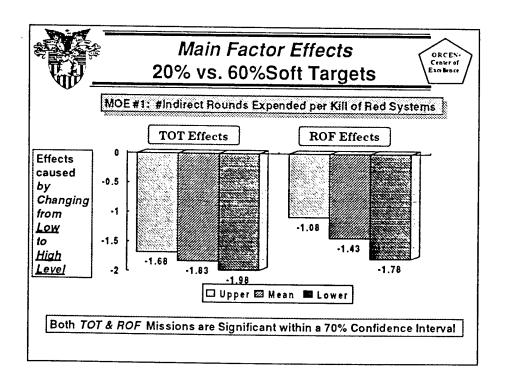


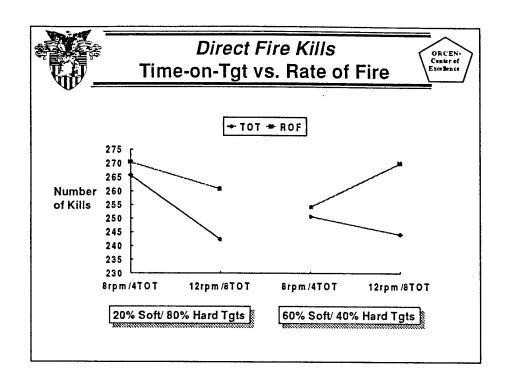


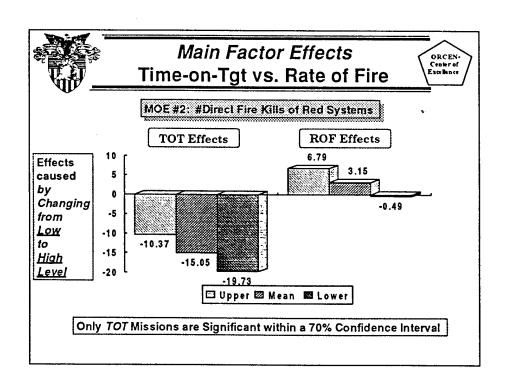


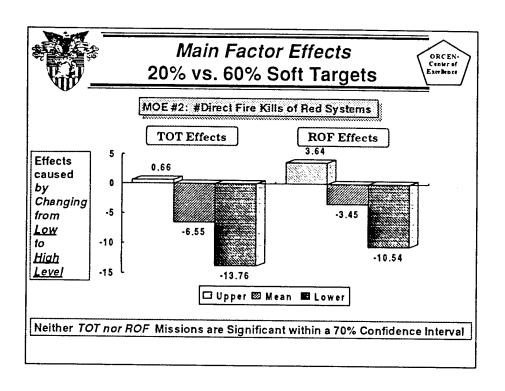


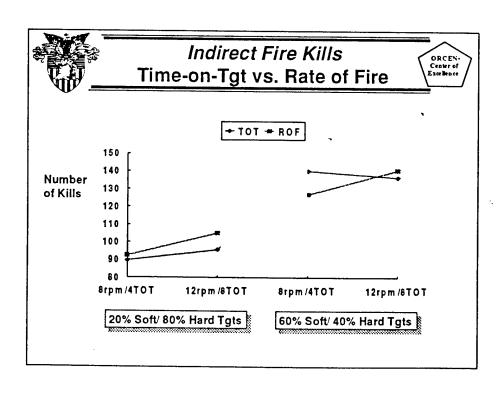


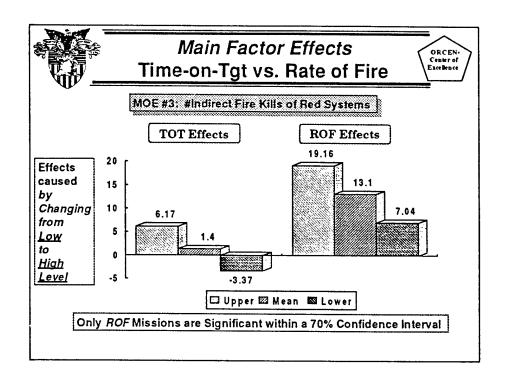


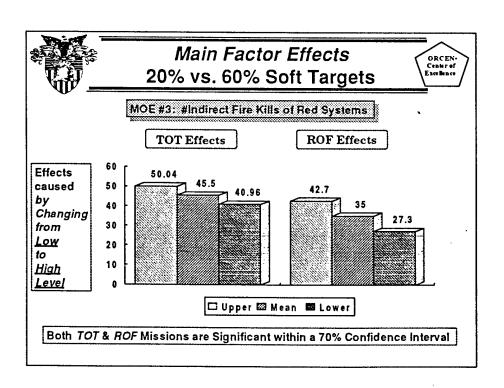


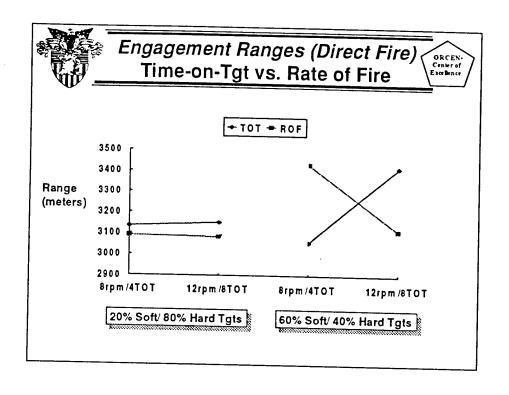


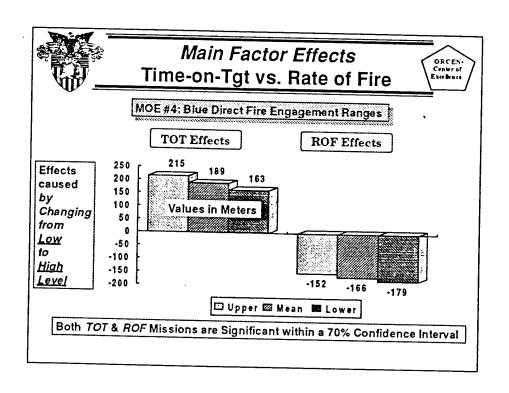


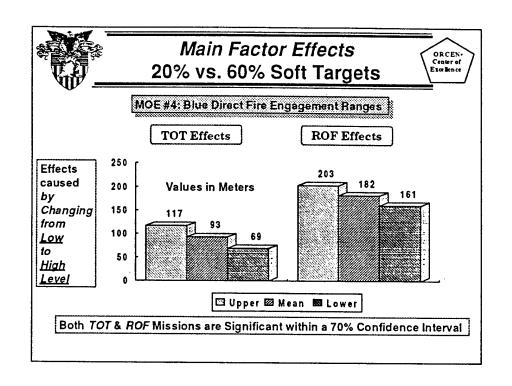


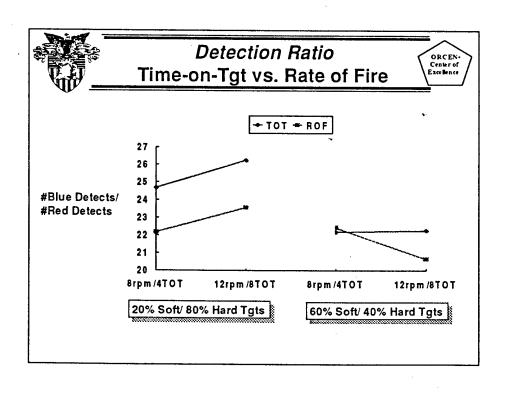


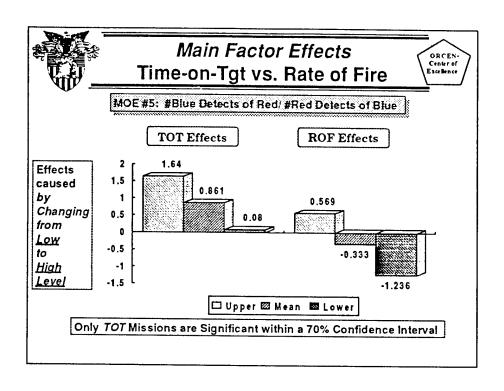


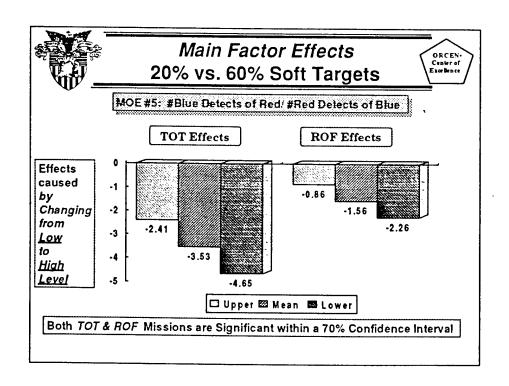


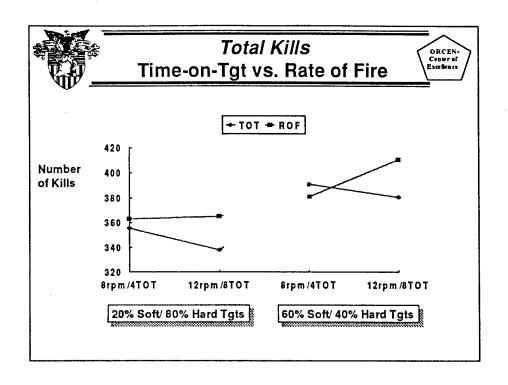


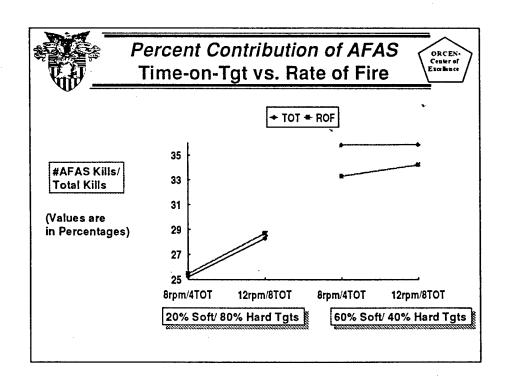


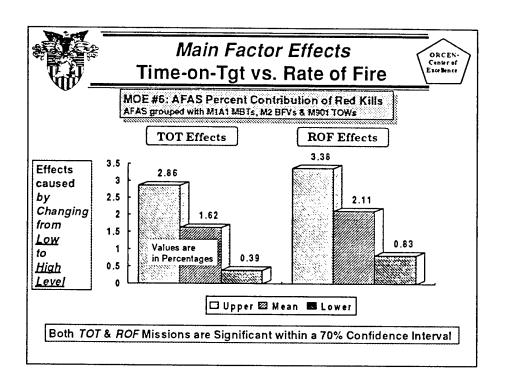


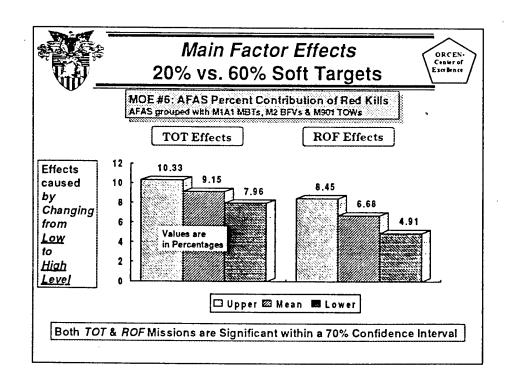














Summary of DOE Results 5



Significant Main Effects

MOE

Mission Factor

Look at these MOE for RSM Arty Rounds/Kill ROF
Direct Fire Kills TOT
Indirect Fire Kills ROF
DF Engagement Rg TOT & ROF

Detection Ratio TOT

Percent Contribution

TOT & ROF



Response Surface Method

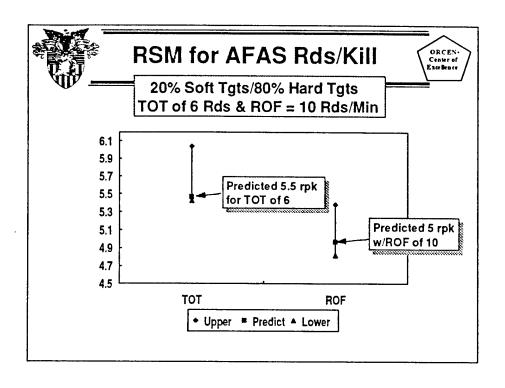


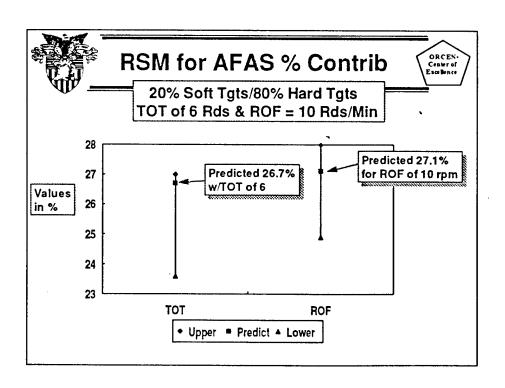
Premise: RSM can be used to Predict the Effects of a Simulation

<u>Proved by</u>: Comparing the RSM Values for Mid-Levels in ROF & TOT with the actual averages obtained from the runs in Janus

MOE to Compare:

- 1. #Indirect Fire Rounds per Red System Killed
- 2. AFAS Percent Contribution vice M1, M2 and M901 systems







AFAS Study Conclusions

ORCEN-Center of Excellence

Comparison of Factorial Design of Experiments Results

- 1. Increasing the rate of fire showed a significant decrease in artillery rounds per kill (-0.64 rpk).
- 2. For Indirect Fire Kills, there was a significant increase (13.1 kills) when changing from 8 rds/min ROF to 12 rds/min.
- 3. AFAS percent contribution significantly increased in both methods of employment (1.62% for TOT and 2.11% on ROF).



AFAS Study Conclusions



Response Surface Methodology Results

- 1. For both scenarios, predictions of artillery rounds per kill for a TOT of 6 rds and a ROF of 10 rds/min were within the actual runs' confidence intervals.
- 2. AFAS percent contribution predictions were also within the bounds of confidence intervals for the same cases as in '1'.
- 3. RSM does show potential for reducing the amount of runs required for a study of parameters, such as TOT or ROF.



AFAS Study Conclusions



Comparison of Graphs & Confidence Intervals about Means

- 1. In Killing Hard Targets, the 12 rds/min ROF is most effective in a 20% Soft/80% Hard target distribution
- 2. For Seft Targets, there appears to be no significant difference among any of the methods, although a higher ROF or TOT shows a larger mean.
- 3. The Method of Employment shows no sigificant effect on Direct Fire Engagement Ranges even though the Factorial Design Analysis suggested minor changes in effects due to changing factors.



1000 Target Methodology



- 1. Based on Soviet-style tank company in wedge formation.
- 2. 100 target groupings; 10 vehicles per group.
- 3. Two platoons with 3 vehicles; 1 with 4 (includes HQ tank).
- 4. One event per method of engagement:
 - -- One 8-round volley per group under 8 TOT
 - -- Twelve rounds, 5 seconds apart, per group under 12 ROF
- 5. ROF rounds are spread over a 1-minute attack.
- 6. Five runs for each method of engagement.
- 7. Trucks substituted for tanks at the same locations.

Appendix B
Factorial Design Analysis: TOT

MISS	
2	
IS IO	_
	DFK_TOT
nect rite i	DFK
	ame:
11	SK Z
<u> </u>	Block

Design)	Factor							•					
	TOT	Tgt Type Interaction	tion	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6	Run 7	Run 8 .	Run 9	Run 10	Average
•		+ :			274		249	282	240		707	253		265.8
					256		254	239	235		239	245		242.3
. ,		•			222		263	284	259		256	262		250.8
4		+		229	242	241	277	289	246	191	760	227	240	244.2
			-	-						1				
Factor#1 Effects	,,		-	-19	1	-14	9.5	-19	6-	40	-10.5	-21.5	-28	
MEAN -	-15.05													
	13.34813													
三	4,677513													
Upper -10	-10,3725													
Lower -19	-19,7275													
Signif! Yes							-	· -						
Factor #2 Effects	S			-23	-33	61-	185	26	. 15	-30	6.5	45	.22	
MEAN	-6.55						•							
\vdash	20.59059													
1	7,215451	r.85 =		1.10814										
Upper 0.66	0.665451													
Lower -13	-13.7655													
Signif? No														
Interaction Effects	cts	•		-7	19	12	4.5	24	4	20	14.5	-13.5	15	
MEAN	8.45	-												
SDEV 12.1	12.12322					,								
Half-Lgth 4.24	4.248275						•							
Upper 12.0	12.69828													
Lower 4.2	4,201725													
Signif? Yes														

RICK Name: DEP TOT									•
				Ť					
1	•	•••							
Point TOT Tgt Type Interaction Run 1 Ro	Ruh 2 Run 3	Run 4	Dun 6	. D					
25 55%			Cunvi	o unu	Kun /		Run 9	Run 10	Average
			20.11%	27.27%	26.68%		27 719		25.030
			30.52%	28.13%	40 18%		27777	27.07.70	22.22.02
			29.18%	36.050	42 500		20.4378	24.40%	28.31%
. 4 + + + 35.49% 3	36.15% 33.42%	6 32.27%	27.93%	35.26%	44.48%	36.89%	37.62% 40.73%	29.92%	35.84%
	-	-			•			2111	27.00.70
2.30%	-2.84% 0.35%	-5.07%	4.58%	0 04%	7 200	A 250	20.00		
\downarrow				,	7.50 M	4.3370	0.91%	4.42%	
SDEV 3.53%	•			•					
Half-Leth 1.24%									
Upper 2.86%			٠						
<u>۲</u>								-	
ffects 1224	L								
1500	2.31% 12.03%	5.37%	3.2499	7.96%	10.60%	7 249	12 1100	0 000	
		•						2,00.7	
1 1800									
]	•								
- 1									
Signif? Yes									
n Effects -0.40%	A 100% < 000	2 4 5 00	7000						
		2.4170	-5.83%	-0.82%	-6.30%	0.27%	2.20%	2.839	
SDEV 3.59%	,								
٩	•								
		•							
_									

MOE = Del	MOE = Detection Ratio	MOE = Detection Ratio for TOT Missions Block Name: DR TOT	Aissions					·						
Design	2		Factor						•					
Point	TOT	Tgt Type	Tgt Type Interaction	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3		Run 5	Run 6	Run 7	Run 8	Run 9	×	Average
		•	+	32.26	26.17	21.54		19.36	20.9	26.16	22.98	27.19	29.93	24.67
7	+	•	•	29.56	20.8	25.08		21.77	, 26.09	28.39	27.38	27.9		26.25
3	•	+		20.56	22.91	24.98		21.95	20.68	24.21	18.61	22.65		22.19
	+	+	+	20.32	20.89	21.07	24.82	23.53	17.88	21.14	23.38	26.1		22.28
							-					33.0		
Factor#1 Effects	ffects			-1.47	-3.695	-0.185	2.47	1.995	1.195	-0.42	4.585	2.08	2.06	
MEAN	0.8615													
SDEV	2,229437							•	٠.					
Half-Leth	0.78125							•	•					
Upper	1,64275													
Lower	0.08025													
Signif?	Yes													
	ffects			-10.47	-1.585	-0.285	-5.85	2.175	4215	-4.6	4.185	-3.17	311	
MEAN	-3.5295						•							
SDEV	3,205546										-	٠		
Half-Lgth	1,123302		t.85 =	1.10814										
Upper	-2.4062													
Lower	4.6528													
Signif?	Yes				-							-		
_	Effects			1.23	1675	-3.725	-0.22	-0.415	-3.995	-265	0.185	1.37	2.22	
MEAN	-0.4325		·,											
SDEV	2.153283													
Half-Lgth	0.754563													
Upper	0.322063	·												
Lower	-1.18706				•••									
Signif?	No													
		1					٠							

MOE = Rounds/Kill for TOT Missions	r TOT Miss	ions											
Design		Factor									•		
Point TOT	Tet Type	Tet Type Interaction	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	⋾	Run 7	Run 8	Run 9	Run 10	Average
•		+	5.2	5.6	9.9	4.1	8.9	.5.3	S	5.4	4.9	2.6	35.
2 +		٠.	S	9	5.5	9.9	4.9		3.8	5.2	5.8	6.4	Š
	+		3.7	2.8	3.1	3.6	4.1		2.9	3.9	က	4.4	ઌ૽
+	+	+	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.9	, - 4.6		3.3	3.4	3.3	3.6	m ·
Factor#1 Effects		·	0.1	0.65	2,22E-16	1.4	-0.7	0,4	-0.4	-0.35	9.0	2,22E-16	
MEAN 0.17			-										
SDEV 0.582752													
4					•			•		•			
Upper 0.374211													
Lower -0.03421													
Signif? No							1						
Factor #2 Effects			-12	-255	-24	-161	151-	-19	13	-1651	-22	-2	
MEAN -1.83												,	
SDEV 0.434281						•							
Half-Leth 0.152183		L85 =	1.10814										
Upper -1.67782													
Lower -1.98218							٠						
Signif? Yes													
_			0.3	0.25	1.1	-1.1	1.2	10	0.8	-0.151	-0.31	-0.8	
MEAN 0.14		,											
SDEV 0,722426						÷							
Half-Lgth 0.253156													
Upper 0.393156													
$\neg r$		•											
Signif? No	==0												

MOE = Engagement Ranges of Direct Fire Systems for TOT Missions Block Name: ER_TOT

Diock Indine, En. 101	-	Factor											
Point TOT	Tet Type	Tet Type Interaction	Run 1	Run 2		Run 4	Run 5	Run 6	Run 7	Run 8	Run 9	Run 10	Average
1		+	3214	3153		3120	3138	3195	3233	3085	3014	3185	3133
2 +	•		3194	3151		3145	3116	3137	3142	3257	3124	3080	3151
· •	+		3214	3083		3168	3071	3045	2973	2994	3074	3098	3057
4	+	+	3415	3379	3318	3510	3384	3381	3439	3484	3446	3451	3417
Factor#1 Effects			90.5	147	305	183.5	145.5	139	187.5	331	241	124	
MEAN 189.4													
SDEV 75.1255				•									
Half-Leth 26.32582							•						
Upper 215,7258													
Lower 163,0742							•						
Signif? Yes													
Factor #2 Effects			110.5	79	-30	206.5	100.5	47	18.5	88	191	142	
MEAN 93.3						•							
SDEV 69.90358	اء											•	
Half-Lgth 24,49594		t.85 =	1.10814										
Upper 117.7959													
Lower 68.80406													
Signif? Yes						_							
Interaction Effects			110.5	149	167	158.5	167.5 1	197	278.5	159	13	229	
MEAN 174.7													
SDEV 46.40269	<u></u>				,			•					
Half-Lgth 16.26065	آء										•		
Upper 190,9606	آء,												
Lower 158,4394													•
Signif? Yes													

Average 89.6 95.7 140.1 136.5	
Run	~~~
Run 9 97 88 158 156	2
Run 1	<
Run 7 95 135 163 153	,,
Run 6 90 92 146 134	•
Run 5 71 105 117 112	
Run 4 117 78 135	
Run 3 73 93 155	
Run 2 85 85 168 137	
sions Run 1 93 102 129 126	
for TOT Mis Factor Interaction +	
DFK_TOT Pactor TOT Tgt Type Interaction + + + + + + + + + + +	
direct Fire K IDFK_TO TOT H	
MOE = # Indirect Fire Kills of Red for TOT Missions Block Name: IDFK_TOT Design Point TOT Tgt Type Interaction Run 1 + + + + + + 1 1 + + + + + + 1	

			,	166	7	-21	14.5	٠,	15	20	-5.5	15.5
Factor#1 Effects	:ffects		7	10.01		-						
MEAN	1.4						• •					
SDEV	13.60294											
Half-Leth	Half-Leth 4.766806					•						
Upper	6.166806											
Lower	-3,36681											
Signif? No	No			1		1,6	376	- 07	43	43	64.5	40.5
Factor #2 Effects	Effects		30	67.5	72	30	707	127				
MEAN	45.5					•		•			-	
SDEV	12.94797											
Half-Lgth	Half-Lgth 4,537289	r.85 =	1.10814									
Upper	50.03729											
Lower	40.96271											
Signif? Yes	Yes				20	9	10.5	- 6	25	101	3.5	21.5
Interaction Effects	n Effects		9	ect-	17:-		1771-					
MEAN	-4.7				,							
SDEV	16.54418											
Half-Lgd	Half-Lgth 5.797489					•						
Upper	1.097489			٠								
Lower	-10.4975											
Signif? No	No											

Appendix C Factorial Design Analysis: ROF

MOE = Percent Contribution of AFAS for ROF Missions
Block Name: PER_ROF

Average 25.46% 28.70% 33.30% 34.22%			
Run 10 20.06% 33.24% 37.36% 33.66%	4.74%	8.86%	-8.44%
Run 9 22.13% 27.37% 36.28% 34.08%	1.52%	10.43%	-3.72%
Run 8 23.04% 19.77% 25.81% 33.58%	2.25%	8.29%	5.52%
Run 7 38.16% 34.25% 33.58% 38.35%	0.43%	-0.24%	4.34%
Run 6 32.69% 31.13% 34.77% 24.14%		-2.46%	4.54%
Run 5 21.94%, 25.13% 24.87% 34.55%	6.44%	6.17%	3,24%
Run 4 16.62% 27.44% 39.72% 37.32%	4.21%	16.49%	6.61%
Run 3 20.19% 28.00% 30.95% 33.33%	5.10%	8.04%	
Run 2 26.49% 34.33% 36.50% 37.53%	4.44%	6,619	.3.40%
Run 1 32.00% 26.49% 33.07% 34.64%	-1.97%	4.61%	3.54%
Factor Tgt Type Interaction +		1.85 =	
Tgt Type			·
ROF	2.11% 2.11% 3.63% 3.38% 0.83%	Yes ffects 6.68% 5.05% 1.77% 8.45% 4.91%	Yes n Effects -1.28% 4.74% h 1.66% 0.38% No
Design Point 1 2 3	Factor#1 Effects MEAN SDEV Half-Lgth Upper Lower	Signif? Yes Factor #2 Effects MEAN SDEV Half-Leth Upper Lower	Signif? Yes Interaction Effects MEAN -1. SDEV 4. Half-Lgth 1. Upper 0. Lower -2.

Detection Ratio for ROF Missions	ame: DR_ROF
MOE = Detecti	Block Name: D

Average 22.14 23.58 22.44 20.67			
Run 10 17.74 27.69 23.02 20.98	3.955	-0.715	-5.995
Run 9 20.81 24.45 22.28 18.32	-0.16	-2.33	-3.8
Run 8 24.04 20.85 19.09 21.67	-0.305	-2.065	2.885
Run 7 28.23 23.68 24.13 22.12	-3.28	-2.83	127
Run 6 23.82 20.26 21.14 18.48	-3.11	-2.23	0.45
Run 5. 21.14 23.84 23.56 24.54	18.		-0.86
Run 4 22.21 26.21 21.71 19.91			.2.9
Run 3 22.12 21.56 21.84 19.05	-1.675	-1.395	
Run 2 19 25.53 25.32 23.78	2.495	7.282	4.035
Run 1 28.12 24.49 24.24 19.48	4.195	1.10814	-0.565
	-	1.85 = 1	
Factor Tgt Type Interaction + +	- - - -	L 83	
9 4 1	Cects -0.3335 -0.3335 0.568823 -1.23582	-1.5565 1.99695 0.699781 -0.85672 -2.25628 Yes	-1,4665 -1,4665 -2,569157 -0,5662 -0,5662 -2,3668 Yes
Design Point 1 - 2 + 4 + 4	Factor#1 Effects MEAN -0.3335 SDEV 2.574941 Half-Leth 0.902323 Upper 0.568823 Lower -1.23582 Signif? No	MEAN -1 SDEV 1. Half-Lgth 0.66 Upper -0.8 Lower -2.	MEAN

Advanced Field Artillery System Study

.

The second of th

MOE = Engagement Ranges of Direct Fire Systems for ROF Missions Block Name: ER_ROF

	Average	3080	3083	3429	3114														•								
					3053		-189						[236							-228						
							.5							3							2						
					3140		-129.5							246.5							-206.5						
	Run 8	3166	2972	3294	3110		-189							133							2						
	Run 7	3294	3177	3515	3232		-200							138							-83						
•	Run 6	3023	3088	3416	3023		164							164	٠			,			-229				٠.		
					3125		-159							210							-181						
					3186		-89							253	•					٠	-150						
					3035		-152							55							-80						
	Run 2	3171	3086	34%	3113	-	-234							176							-149						
	Run 1	3085	3135	3498	3147		-150.5							212.5			1.10814				-200.5						
Factor	nteraction																L85=										
ш,	Tgt Type Interaction	+	•	•	+	-											-										
I	ROF .	•	•	+	+		cts	-165.6	38.1928	13.3837	-152,216	-178.984	င်	cts	182.4	58.86926	20.62924	203.0292	161.7708	es	Tects	-150.2	72.41761	25.37691	-124.823	-175.577	es
Design	Point	-	. 2 +		4		Factor#1 Effects	MEAN	SDEV	Half-Leth	Upper	H	Signif? Yes	Factor #2 Effects	MEAN	SDEV S	Half-Lgth 2		Lower	Signif? Yes	Interaction Effects	MEAN	SDEV 7	Half-Lgth 2	Upper -	_	Signif? Yes

Advanced Field Artillery System Study

MOE = #Indirect Fire Kills of RED for ROF Missions Block Name: IDFK_ROF Design	e Kills of REU ROF	for ROF Mi Factor	ssions										
Point ROF	Tgt Type	Tgt Type Interaction	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run S	Run 6	Ru	Run 8	Run 9	Run 10	Average
	•	+	120	8	75	53	. 11	119	145	88			92.4
2 +	•	1	86	126	105	ই	95	113		2			105
3	+		126	142	<u>\$</u>	143	66	129		&		139	126.9
4	+	+	132	158	138	159	142	16		135			140.5
Factor#1 Effects			8-	22	32.5	30.5	30.5	-22	1.5	12	6	23	
MEAN 13.1				:				,					
SDEV 17.28844	ᆔ												
Half-Lgth 6.058294	Ţ.					-							
Upper 19,15829	ন							,					
Lower 7.041706	\SI												
Signif? Yes								*.				-	
Factor #2 Effects			20	38	31.5	69.5	34.5	- 6	11.5	38	<i>L</i> 9	46	
MEAN 35	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>					•		· · ·					
SDEV 21.96361				-									
귤		r.85 ==	1.10814			•							
Upper 42.69659	പ്					-							
Lower 27.30341	آل			-		-							
Signif? Yes													
Interaction Effects			14	9-	1.5	-14.5	12.5	-16	21.5	27	-12	-23	
\vdash	<u>ت</u>										ı		
SDEV 16.48787	7						•						
Half-Lgth 5.777757	7												
+	7												
· •	d												
Signif? No	7											•	

	Run 8 Run 9 Run 10 Average	271 279	260 233	274 233	200	067	. 45 55 -2.5							26 301 301	12.0						45 165 435							
	Run 7	234	240	Lyc	200	† C7	35							200	C 67						>0							
	Run 6						246			٠		. •	7								100	CZ1 1 CZ1						
	Run 4 Run 5	96 27	75 28		67 /17	26 26	1	14.5 1 -10.5							4351	•						रा- । ८८१						
	Run 3 Run	294	020	0.0	7 757	276 2	-	10 1							-28 1 -4							, A	į	,	•			
		27.						-7.51							-151							23.5	•					
sions	Rin 1	256	לנה נרני	717	255	249		5.5							-11.5			1.10814				-11.5						
MOE = # Direct Fire Kills of RED for ROF Missions Block Name: DFK ROF	Factor		+	•	•	+												r.85 =										
Gills of RED	Tot Tone	18117	•	•	+	+			 -				-,						1	ر			اي				نی	
MOE = # Direct Fire Kill Block Name: DFK ROF	30 a	Ž	•	+	•	+		ffects	3.15	10.37798	3,6367	6.7867	-0.4867	No	Effects	-3.45	20.22183	h 7,086228	3.636228	-10.5362	No	n Effects	12,75	21.23823	h 7.4424	7	5.3076	
MOE = # I	Design	roini	- -	7	٣	4		Factor#1 Effects	MEAN	SDEV	Half-Leth	Upper	Lower	Signif?	Factor #2 Effects	MEAN	SDEV	Half-Lgth	Upper	Lower	Signif?	Interaction Effects	MEAN	SDEV	Half-Lgth	Upper	Lower	

-0.04527

Upper

Signif? No

Appendix D
Response Surface Methodology Calculations: TOT

Avg Response + TOT Coeff*TOT_Variable + TGT Coeff*TGT_Vari %S)] = 5.4575 %S)] = 5.465 %S)] = 3.635		Run 10 Average Prediction Diff 7 5.6 5.465 0.135 3.3 3.7 3.635 0.065	
E[R(TOT,TGT)] = Avg Response + TOT Coc E[R(TOT=5,TGT=20%S)] = 5.4575 E[R(TOT=6,TGT=20%S)] = 5.465 E[R(TOT=6,TGT=60%S)] = 3.635	OT - 4 rds/TOT) ofrTgts - 20%SoftTgts)	Run 6 Run 7 Run 8 Run 9 52 3.7 5.7 6.3 4 3.2 4.1 3.8	Predict In CI? %Diff from the Mean 5.465 Yes 4.62% 3.635 Yes 2.81%
Variable Indep E(R) 5 -0.5 E(R) 6 0 E(R) 20% -1 E(R) 60% 1 E(R)	le = 2*(Variable - Mean)/ (8 rds/TOT - 4 rds/TOT) = 2*(Variable - 6)/ (4) = 2*(Variable - Mean)/ (60%SoftTgts - 20%SoftTgts) = 2*(Variable - 0.4)/ (0.4)	Run 3 Run 4 Run 5 Ru 5.2 6.2 6.6 3.2 3.8 4.3	oper Lower Pr 6.036 5.424 3.873 3.607
Response Surface Methodology Calculations Factor Coeff (-) (+)	Avg Response 4.55 ToT_variable = Tgt_variable =	MOE = Rounds/Kill for TOT Missions Block Name: RPK TOTRSM RDS/TOT= 6 Run 1 Run 2 20%Soft/80%Hard 5.8 5.6 60%Soft/40%Hard 4.1 3.6	Companison of RSM vs. Actual Simulation Results RDS/TOT=6 Mean StrdDev Half-lgth U 20%Soft/80%Hard 5.730 0.873 0.306 60%Soft/40%Hard 3.740 0.380 0.133

Response S	Response Surface Methodology Calculations	odology Ca	dculations				•		
Factor	Coeff	9	(+)	Variable	Indep	E[R(TOT,TGT)] =	Response + TO	Coeff*TOT_V	Avg Response + TOT Coeff*TOT_Variable + TGT Coeff*TGT_Vari
		4	8	5	-0.5			,	1
TOT	-7.525	4	8	9	0	E[R(TOT=6,TGT=20%S)] =	, 254.05	2	277
TypeTet	-3.275	20%	60%	20%	-1	E[R(TOT=6,TGT=60%S)] =	247.5	3	272
Interact				60%				4	266
Avg							. [S	260
Response	Response 250.775		TOT_variable =		2*(Variable	2*(Variable - Mean)/ (8 rds/TOT - 4 rds/TOT)		9 1	254
				11	2*(Variable	c - 6)/ (4)		٦	248
			Tgt_variable =		2*(Variable	2*(Variable - Mean)/ (60%SoftTgts - 20%SoftTgts)		∞ —	242
						: : :			

MOE = # Direct Fire Kills of RED for TOT M Block Name: DFK TOTRSM

					,	•	\$. 0		V - "	A	Prediction	77:65
PDC/TOT= 6		Run 2	Run 3	Kun 4	Kun	Kun b	Kun /	Kunk	KIIII Y		AYCTARC	LICENSTICATION	1111
200 Coft 180 C. Hand	258	258	228	276	265	226	218	301	259	265	255.4	254.05	135
20 x2010 00 x Hard	287	230	225	260	287	177	. 248	265	256	262	255	247.5	7.5
V VOCALIAN VII I I I I	783			X									

Response !	Response Surface Methodology Calculations	odology C	alculations		·	
Factor	Coeff	(i)	(÷)	Variable 5	Indep -0.5	E[R(TOT,TGT)] = Avg Response + TOT Coeff*TOT_Variable + TGT Coeff*TGT_Variable + TGT Coeff*TGT_V
TOT	0.7	4	∞	9	0	
TypeTet	22.75	20%	2009	z0%	-	E[R(TOT=6,TGT=60%S)] = 138.225
Interact	-2.35			60%		
Avg Response	Avg Response 115,475		TOT_variable =	able =	2*(Variat	2*(Variable - Mean)/ (8 rds/TOT - 4 rds/TOT)
			Tet variable=	ble =	2*(Variat	2*(Variable - 6)/ (4) 2*(Variable - Mean)/ (60%SoftTets - 20%SoftTets)
			 	Ħ	2*(Variat	2*(Variable - 0.4)/(0.4)
100		10.50	4 6 TOT			
MOE = # 1 Block Nam	MOE = # Induced File Miles of Red Low LON Block Name: IDFK TOTRSM	TRSM	101 201 02			

Companisor	n of RSM v	Comparison of RSM vs. Actual Simu	ulation Res	ults '				
RDS/TOT=6	Mean	StndDev	Half-lgth	Upper	Lower	Predict	In CI?	In CI? %Diff from the Mean
20%Soft/80%Hard	86.300	16.529	5.792	92:092	80.508 92.725	92.725	No	7.44%
60%Soft/40%Hard	130.000	14,029	4,916	134,916	134,916 125,084 138,225	138,225	No	6.33%

6.425

Prediction 92.725

Ауспес 86.3 130

Run 9

Run 8

Run 6 92

Run 4

Run 5

8,225

138,225

99 149

72 127

84 116

120

Run 3 92 150

25 25

Run 1 83

RDS/TOT= 6 20%Soft/80%Hard 60%Soft/40%Hard

Run 2

Avg Response + TOT Coeff*TOT_Variable + TGT Coeff*TGT_Vari	[0.85] = 3139.175 [0.85] = 3142.85	50%5)]= 3236.15		OTO	Soft1gts)		Run 8 Run 9 Run 10 Average Prediction	3292	us of Diff from the Mean		4.86%
= [U.J.L.T.CII.] =	indep = E[R(TOT=5,TGT=20%S)] = E[R(TOT=5,TGT=	E[R(TOT=6,TGT=60%S)] =		2*(Variable - Mean)/ (8 rds/TOT - 4 rds/TOT) 2*(Variable - 6)/ (4)	2*(Variable - Mean)/ (60%SoftTgts - 20%SoftTgts) 2*(Variable - 0.41/ (0.4)			3483 3450 3438 35 3454 3329 3352 34		Upper Lower Predict In C.17	3420,629 3382,171 3236,150
Response Surface Methodology Calculations	Factor Coeff (-) (+) Variable	4	TypeTgt 46.65 20% 60% 60% 10teract 87.35 60%	TOT_variable =		MOE = Direct Fire Engagement Ranges for TOT Mission	Block Name: ER TOTRSM	RDS/TOT=6 Run 1 Run 2 Run 3 20%Soft/80%Hard 3480 3407 3328		RDS/TOT = 6 Mean StndDev Half-lgth	20%Soft/80%Hard 3433.500 54.392 19.060 60%Soft/40%Hard 3401.400 54.875 19.229

Response Surface Methodology Calculations

Factor	Coeff	(-)	(+)	Variable	Indep	E[R(TOT,TGT)] = Avg Response + TOT Coeff*TOT_Variable + TGT Coeff*TGT_Vari
		4	8	5	-0.5	
TOT	0.43075	4	8	9	0	E[R(TOT=6,TGT=20%S)] = 25.61225
TypeTet	FyneTgt -1.76475	20%	209	20%	1	E[R(TOT=6,TGT=60%S)] = 22.08275
Interact	-0.21625			60%	. 1	
Ave						
Response	Response 23,8475		TOT_variable =		2*(Variable	2*(Variable - Mean)/ (8 rds/TOT - 4 rds/TOT)
				11	2*(Variable - 6)/ (4)	- 6/(4)
			Tgt_variable =		2*(Variable	2*(Variable - Mean)/ (60%SoftTgts - 20%SoftTgts)
				11	2*(Variable	2*(Variable - 0.4)/ (0.4)
					•	
MOE = De	MOE = Detection Ratio for TOT Missions	or TOT N	Aissions		·	
Block Nam	Block Name: DR TOTRSM	SM				

Promot-6	Pun 1	Run 7	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6	Run 7	Run 8	Run 9	Run 10	Average	Prediction
20% Coft /80% Ham	-	70 17	24.2	-	22.06	24.87	26.44	20.39	24.4	24.04	24.11	24.4 24.04 24.11 25.61225
60%Soft/40%Hard	16.61	22.75	22			i I	. 26,42	18,44	20,43	29.33	22,22	22,22 22,08275
Comparis	Comparison of RSM vs. Actual Simulation	. Actual Sin		Results		-	i					
RDS/TOT= 6	Mean	Mean StudDev	Half-lgth	Upper	Lower	Predict	In CI?	Predict In CI? % Diff from the Mean	the Mean			
20% Soft/80% Hard	24 539	2317	0.812	25,351	23.727	25.612	No		4.37%			
60%Soft/40%Hard	22,682	3,211	1,125	23,807	21,557	22,083	Yes	į	2,64%			

Diff 1.50225 0.13725

	_
	ons
	ions
	틻
	Calculat
	face Methodology Calculations
	hodology
l	Ct
l	se Surface Methodol
İ	urfa
	Se S
	Response Surface Meth
	<u>۳</u>

Factor	Factor Coeff	Ξ	((+) Variable	Indep	E[R(TOT,TGT)] = Avg Res
		4	8	5	-0.5	E[R(TOT=5,TGT=20%S)] =
TOT	0.81%	4	8	9	0	E[R(TOT=6,TGT=20%S)] =
TypeTet	4.57%	20%	60%	20%	-	E[R(TOT=6,TGT=60%S)] =
Interact	٦			60%	-	. ₩
Avg						1
Response	31.31%		TOT_variable =		2*(Variable	2*(Variable - Mean)/ (8 rds/TOT - 4 rds/TOT)
		_	l			

:[R(TOT,TGT)] = Avg Response + TOT Coeff*TOT_Variable + TGT Coeff*TGT_Vari			
- TOT (25.96%	26.73%	35.88%
Avg Response +)%S)] =		
(R(TOT,TGT)] =	[R(TOT=5,TGT=20%S)] =	E[R(TOT=6,TGT=20%S)] =	:[R(TOT=6,TGT=60%S)] =

TOT_variable = 2*(Variable - Mean)/ (8 rds/TOT - 4 rds/TOT)
= 2*(Variable - 6)/ (4)

Tgt_variable = 2*(Variable - Mean)/ (60%SoftTgts - 20%SoftTgts)
= 2*(Variable - 0.4)/ (0.4)

MOE = Percent Contribution of AFAS for TOT Missions Block Name: PER TOTRSM

age Prediction Diff	25.26% 26.73% 1.47%	33,77% 35,88% 2,11%
Run 10 Aver	20,669	35.78% 33.
Run 9	22.69%	33,16%
Run 8	21.82%	30.45%
Run 7	37.54%	38.00%
Run 6	28.93%	35.19%
Run 5	21.60%	27.89%
Run 4	22.03%	32.82%
Run 3	28.75%	40.00%
Run 2	24.78%	35.75%
Rim 1	24.34%	29,14%
RDS/TOT= 6	20%Soft/80%Hard	60%Soft/40%Hard

Companiso	Comparison of RSM vs. Ac	s. Actual Simulati	nulation Res	ults				
RDS/TOT= 6	Mean	StndDev	Half-lgth	Upper	Lower	Predict	In CI?	In CI? %Diff from the Mean
20%Soft/80%Hard	0.253	0.049	0.017	0.270	0.236	0.267	Yes	5.60%
60%Soft/40%Hard	0.338	0.037	0.013	0.351	0.325	0.359	No	6.09%

Appendix E Response Surface Methodology Calculations: ROF

Response Surface Methodology Calculations
Factor Coeff (-) (+) Variable Indep E[R(ROF=10,TGT=20%S)] = Avg Response + ROF Coeff*ROF= Variable + TGT Coeff*TGT_Variable + TGT
ROF_variable = 2*(Variable - Mean)/ (12 rds/min - 8 rds/min)
AFAS for RO
ard 21.45% 30.08% ard 39,75% 38.44% nparison of RSM vs. Actual Sirr
ard 0.265 0.045 0.016 0.280 0.249 0.271 Yes 2.32% ard 0.384 0.036 0.013 0.371 0.338 No 2.32%

Response Surface Methodology Calculations	urface Met	hodology Ca	alculations					1	 ,				
Factor ROF TypeTgt Interact	Coeff -0.16675 -0.77825 -0.73325	(-) 8 8 8 20%	(+) 12 12 12 60%	Variable 9 10 20% 60%	Indep -0.5 0 0 -1		E[R(ROF,TGT)] = E[R(ROF=9,TGT=: E[R(ROF=10,TGT E[R(ROF=10,TGT	2.2 9	Avg Respoi 6S)] = 196S)] = 196S)] =	nse + ROF C 22.7025 22.98575 21.42925	oeff*ROF_	Avg Response + ROF Coeff*ROF_Variable + TGT Coeff*TGT_Vari %S)] = 22.7025 0%S)] = 22.98575 0%S)] = 21.42925	PTGT_Vari
Response	22,2075		ROF_variable = Tgt_variable =	1blc =	2*(Variable - Mean)/ 2*(Variable - 10)/ (4) 2*(Variable - Mean)/ 2*(Variable - 0.4)/ (0	2*(Variable - Mean)/ (12 rds/min - 8 rds/min) 2*(Variable - 10)/ (4) 2*(Variable - Mean)/ (60%SoftTgts - 20%SoftTgts) 2*(Variable - 0.4)/ (0.4)	12 rds/min - 50%SoftTgt	8 lds/min)	Tgts)				
MOE = Detection Ratio for ROF Missions Block Name: DR ROFRSM	ection Rati	o for ROF A RSM	dissions				· - ·- ·	-					
RDS/MIN=10	10 %Hard	Run 1	Run 2 19 17	Run 3	Rut 4	Run 5 19 38	Run 6	Run 7	Run 8	Run 9	Run 10	Average Prediction	Diff
50%Soft/40%Hard	%Hard	23.28				26.75	22.75	20.83	19.35	24.44	23.72	22.8 21.42925	Ш
2	Companiso	n of RSM v	s. Actual Sig	Comparison of RSM vs. Actual Simulation Results	sults				· ·				
RDS/MIN= 10	10	Mean	SindDev	Half-lgth	Upper	Lower	Predict	In CI?	%Diff from the Mean	the Mean			
20%Soft/80%Hard	%Hard	22.592	3.709	1.300	23.892	21.292	22.986	Yes		1.74%			
60%Soft/40%Hard	%Hard	23.019	2,124	0,744	23,763	22,275	21,429	No		6.91%			

1 1 F	
Response Surface Methodology Calculations	

obr (1) /(meall - alderic V) +(2*(Variable		POE variable -		0 290	Avg
		60%			6.375	Interact
E(R(1 -1	20%	609	20%	-1.725	TyneTet
ER	0	10	12	8	1.575	ROF
E(R(-0.5	6	12	8		
ER	Indep	(+) Variable	(+)	(:)	Coeff	Factor Coeff

E[R(ROF,TGT)] = Avg Res E[R(ROF=9,TGT=20%S)] = 1	Avg Respor %S)] =	nse + ROF Cc 268.025	Avg Response + ROF Coeff*ROF_Variable + TGT Coeff*TGT_Vari %S)] = 268.025
[R(ROF=10,TGT=20%S)] =	0%S)]=	265.625	
:[R(ROF=10,TGT=60%S)] =	0%S)]=	262.175	

ROF_variable = 2*(Variable - Mean)/ (12 rds/min - 8 rds/min) = 2*(Variable - 10)/ (4) Tgt_variable = 2*(Variable - Mean)/ (60%SoftTgts - 20%SoftTgts) = 2*(Variable - 0.4)/ (0.4)

MOE = # Direct Fire Kills of RED for ROF M Block Name: DFK ROFRSM

				-				7					
RDS/MIN=10	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6	Run 7	Run 8	Run 9	Run 10	Average	Prediction	Diff
20%Soft/80%Hard	293	265	290	276	278	247	235	267	280	252	268.3	265.625	2.675
60%Soft/40%Hard	238	761	240	230	272	253	. 197	243	246	266	244.6	262,175	17.575

Compariso	Comparison of RSM vs. Actual		Simulation Res	ults				
RDS/MIN= 10	Mcan	Mean StndDev	Half-lgth	Upper	Lower	Predict	In CI?	%Diff from the Mean
20%Soft/80%Hard	268.300	17.922	6.280	274.580	262.020 265.625	265.625	Yes	1.00%
60%Soft/40%Hard	244,600 20,24	20,240	7,092	251,692	237.508	262,175	No	7.19%

Fig. (-)	Response Surface Methodology Calculations	rface Meth	odology Ca	Iculations			,								
S	Factor	Coeff	3	€	Variable	Indep		EIR(ROF,T	GT)]=	Avg Respon	ISE + ROF C	Coeff*ROF	Variable +	TGT Coeff*T	GT_Vari
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10			8	12	6	-0.5		E[R(ROF=),TGT=20%	.S)]=	5.1875	1			ļ
115 20% 60% 20% 1	ROF	-0.32	8	12	10	0		E[R(ROF=)	10,TGT=20	.= [(S%	4.965				
ROF_variable = 2*(Variable - Mean)/ (12 rds/min - 8 rds/min) Tgt_variable = 2*(Variable - 10)/(4) Tgt_variable = 2*(Variable - 0.4)/(0.4) Tgt_variab	TypeTet	-0.715	20%			1	7	E[R(ROF=	10,TGT=60	%S)]=	3.535				
ROF_variable = 2*(Variable - Mean)/ (12 rds/min - 8 rds/min)	Interact	0.125			209	1		 ,		:					
ROF_variable = 2*(Variable - 10)/(4) Tgt_variable = 2*(Variable - 10)/(4) Tgt_variable = 2*(Variable - 10)/(4)	Ave									,					
Tgt_variable = 2*(Variable - 10)/(4)	Response	4,25		ROF_varia	ble=	2*(Variable	- Mean)/(1	2 rds/min -	8 tds/min)						
Tgvariable = 2*(Variable - Mean)/ (60%SoftTgts - 20%SoftTgts) Tgvariable = 2*(Variable - 0.4)/(0.4)						2*(Variable	- 10)/(4)		,-						
For ROF Missions				Tet variab	<u> </u>	2*(Variable	- Mean)/ (6	0%SoftTen	s - 20%Soft	Tgts)					
				!		2*(Variable	- 0.47 (0.4))	= <u>. '</u> _)					
			-						 		}				
Run 1 Run 2 Run 3 Run 4 Run 5 Run 6 Run 7 Run 8 Run 9 Run 10 Average Prediction I Run 2 S.9 S.3 S.4 S.4 S.1 S.1 S.2 S.4 S.5 S.4 S.5 S.4 S.5 MOE = Rour	As/Kill for	r ROF Miss	ions						-						
Run 1 Run 2 Run 3 Run 4 Run 5 Run 6 Run 7 Run 8 Run 10 Average Prediction I	Block Name:	RPK RO	FRSM												
Run 1 Run 2 Run 4 Run 5 Run 6 Run 7 Run 8 Run 10 Average Prediction I						*** 1		-		en No					
6 42 5.9 5.4 3.1 5.1 62 49 5 4965 nison of RSM vs. Actual Simulation Results 3.4 3.1 3.1 3.2 3.5 3.1 3.535 Mean SindDev Half-ligth Upper Lower Predict In Ci? %Diff from the Mean 5.100 0.805 0.282 5.382 4.818 4.965 Yes 2.65% 3.170 0.303 0.106 3.276 3.64 3.535 No 11.51%	RDS/MIN=	01	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6	Run 7	Run 8	Run 9	Run 10	Average	Prediction	Diff
nison of RSM vs. Actual Simulation Results 3.4 3.1 3.8 3.2 3.5 3.1 3.535 Acan SindDev Half-ligth Upper Lower Predict In Cl? %Diff from the Mean 5.100 0.805 0.282 5.382 4.818 4.965 Yes 2.65% 3.170 0.303 0.106 3.276 3.64 3.535 No 11.51%	20%Soft/809	6 Hard		4.2	5.9	5.3	5.5	4.2	3.7	5.1	62	4.9	5	4.965	0.035
List on of RSM vs. Actual Simulation Results Mean StndDev Half-ligh Upper Lower Predict In Cl? %Diff from the Mean 5.100 0.805 0.282 5.382 4.818 4.965 Yes 2.65% 3.170 0.303 0.106 3.276 3.064 3.535 No 11.51%	60%Soft/409	k Hard	3	2.9	3.6	3.5	3,4	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.5	3,1	3.535	0.435
nison of RSM vs. Actual Simulation Results Lower Predict In Cl? %Diff from the Predict Mean StndDev Half-lgth Upper Lower Predict In Cl? %Diff from the Predict 5.100 0.805 0.282 5.382 4.818 4.965 Yes 3.170 0.303 0.106 3.276 3.064 3.535 No 1								-							
Mean StndDev Half-lgth Upper Lower Predict In Cl? %Diff from the Image 5.100 0.805 0.282 5.382 4.818 4.965 Yes 3.170 0.303 0.106 3.276 3.064 3.535 No 1	<u>ں</u>	Companisor	I OF RSM V	s. Actual Sir	nulation Re-	sults :									
3.170 0.303 0.106 3.276 3.064 3.535 No	RDS/MIN=	10	Mean	StndDev		Upper	Lower	Predict		%Diff from	the Mean				
3.170 0.303 0.106 3.276 3.064 3.535 No	20%Soft/809	%Hard	5.100	0.805		5.382	4.818	4.965	Yes		2.65%				
	60%Soft/409	%Hard	3.170	0.303	0.106	3.276	3.064	3,535	°Z		11.51%				

Response S	Response Surface Methodology Calculations	odology Ca	lculations			
Factor	Coeff	\odot	(+)	Variable	Indep	E[R(ROF,TGT)] = Avg Response + ROF Coeff*ROF_Variable + TGT Coeff*TGT_Vari
		8	12	6	-0.5	80
ROF	-82.8	8	12	10	0	
TyncTet	91.2	20%	2009	20%	.1	E[R(ROF=10,TGT=60%S)] = 3270.2
Interact	-75.1			2009		
Avg						
Response	3179		ROF_variable =	"	*(Variable	2*(Variable - Mean)/ (12 rds/min - 8 rds/min) 2*(Variable - 10)/ (4)
			Tgt_variable:	11	*(Variable	- Mean)/ (60%SoftTgts - 20%SoftTgts)
				=	2*(Variable	iable - 0,41/ (0,4)

Blue Direct Fire Engagement Ranges	1 24
MOE = B	Block Nar

RDS/MIN= 10	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6	Run 7	Run 8	Run 9	Run 10	Average	Prediction	Diff
20%Soft/80%Hard	3438	3442	3388	3453	3477	3494	3486	3428	3308	3483	3438	3087:8	350.2
60%Soft/40%Hard	3468	3532	3340	3331	3383	3484	3364	3374	3502	3492	3425	3270.2	154.8

Comparisc	Comparison of RSM vs. Actual Si	s. Actual Sin	ulation Re	sults				
RDS/MIN= 10	Mean	StndDev	Half-lgth	Upper	Lower	Predict	In CI?	%Diff from the Mean
20%Soft/80%Hard	3439.700	53.571	18.772	3458.472	18.772 3458.472 3420.928 3087.800	3087.800	No No	10.23%
60%Soft/40%Hard	3427,000	71.627	25.100	3452,100	25.100 3452.100 3401.900 3270.200	3270,200	No	4,58%

Response Surface Methodology Calculations	e Metho	dology Cal	Iculations											
Factor Co	Coeff	Ξ	(Variable	Indep	-	E[R(ROF,TGT)] =		Avg Response + ROF Coeff*ROF_Variable + TGT Coeff*TGT_Vari	+ ROF Co	eff*ROF_	/ariable + 1	IGT CoeffT	GT_Vari
\vdash	-	∞	12	6	-0.5		E[R(ROF=5	E[R(ROF=9,TGT=20%S)] =	·S)] = ·	95.55				
ROF	6.55	8	12	10	0	7	E[R(ROF=)	E[R(ROF=10,TGT=20%S)] =	%S)]= '	98.7				
TyneTet	17.5	20%	60%	20%	7		E[R(ROF=1	E[R(ROF=10,TGT=60%S)] =	%S)]=	133.7				
Interact	0.25			80%	7					•				
Ave														
9	116.2	•	ROF variable =	ble=	2*(Variable	2*(Variable - Mean)/ (12 rds/min - 8 rds/min)	2 rds/min -	8 rds/min)	•					
			}	11	2*(Variable - 10)/(4)	- 10)/(4)								
		•	Tgt_variable ==	c =	2*(Variable	ble - Mean)/ (60%SoftTgts - 20%SoftTgts)	0%SoftTgt	s - 20% Soft	rgts)					
)	11	2*(Variable	ble - 0.41/ (0.4)					į			•
	•	, '												
MOE = # Indirect Fire Kills of RED for ROF	ct Fire K	ills of REL	2 for ROF		<u>-</u> .									
Block Name: IDFK ROFRSM	FK RO	FRSM					-							
					-									
PDCAMIN= 10		Rım 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Run 6	Run 7	Run 8	Rung	Run 10	_	Prediction	
70% Coft 80% Ham	The state of	æ	114	81	16	87	113	129	94	78	88	86.5	98.7	77
20 %3010 % Hard	and and	157	163	132	136	141	172	. 180	151	137	155	152.4	133.71	18.7
					-1									
	nosinson	of RSM vs	5. Actual Si	Companison of RSM vs. Actual Simulation Results	sults									
RDS/MIN= 10		Mean	StndDev	Half-lgth	Upper	Lower	Predict	In CI?	%Diff from the Mean	he Mean				
209. Soft /80% Hand	Pag.	00,500	16.182	5.670	102.170	90.830	98.700	Yes		2.28%				
110 00 00 00 00 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07 07		20/03	16.708		Ĺ	147 039	133,700	ç		12,27%				
OU%>01V4U%HAR	aru	176.4	17:77		l									

Appendix F 1000-Target Methodology by SFC West



1000 Target Methodology

ORCEN. Center of Excellence

- Based on Soviet-style tank company in wedge formation.
- 2. 100 target groupings; 10 vehicles per group.
- 3. Two platoons with 3 vehicles; 1 with 4 (includes HQ tank).
- 4. One event per method of engagement:
- -- One 8-round volley per group under 8 TOT
- Twelve rounds, 5 seconds apart, per group under 12 ROF
- ROF rounds are spread over a 1-minute attack. Ŋ.
- Five runs for each method of engagement. 6.
- 7. Trucks substituted for tanks at the same locations.

1000 Target Analysis

	,		AFA	S vs. T-72			
	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	Run 4	Run 5	Mean	Kills/Rnd
4 TOT	43	51	42	43	37	43.2	1.08
6 TOT	62	61	69	58	64	62.8	1.05
8 TOT	69	65	74	6 9	87	72.8	. 0.91
8 RPM	92	85	89	70	91	85.4	1.07
10 RPM	· 118	87	101	92	105		
12 RPM	139	122				100.6	1.01
: Z 11 171	103	122	133	115	114	124.6	1.04
			AFAS	vs. Truck		•	
	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3	-Run-4	- Run 5-	Mean	Kills/Rnd
4 TOT	82	73	- 81	⁻ 82	84	80.4	2.01
6 TOT	108	100	106	104	9 6	102.8	1.71
8 TOT	125	102	- 114	117	190	129.6	1.62
8 RPM	204	151	172	173	168	.170.6	0.47
10 RPM	221	211				173.6	2.17
12 RPM			232	187	211	212.4	2.12
IZ NEW	212	231	223	199	231	219.2	1.83

Appendix G After-Action Memo by MAJ Watson on AFAS Briefing

OPERATIONS RESEARCH CENTER UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY WEST POINT, NEW YORK 10996

MADN-OR 22 July 1992

MEMORANDUM FOR LTC James E. Armstrong, Director ORCEN, USMA

SUBJECT: TDY Trip to Fort Sill, Oklahoma concerning the Advanced Field Artillery System (AFAS).

- 1. On 19-21 July 92, CPT Jim Watson went to Fort Sill, Oklahoma to attend a briefing by Majors George Stone and Jay Moughon, and SFC West of DMI. Their briefing, which occurred on 20 1300 July 92, covered their work on the Janus(A) combat modeling system regarding the AFAS. They briefed numerous (about 20) civilian and military personnel of the Directorate of Combat Developments (DCD), U.S. Army Field Artillery School. Please see the attached listing of the key personnel who attended.
- 2. The briefing went quite well with, at times, very lively interaction with the audience concerning the assumptions and set-up of the Janus scenarios which MAJ Stone and MAJ Moughon developed. They seemed very interested in comparing the effects of the AFAS between the Time-on-Target and Rate-of Fire target engagement methods. The briefing concluded with high interest on the part of all key personnel in the DCD to continue with the analysis with some refinements on the scenario set-up, as well as the modeling of key AFAS attributes.
- 3. I would highly recommend continued work on this project. The resulting analysis would be well received by not only DCD personnel, but also high level Field Artillery and Procurement Action Officers. The refinement of the scenarios could be done nicely by cadets in the Janus Combat Modeling Lab as a SE489 project. In addition, SFC West informed me that COL Karr, the Director of Military Instruction, was very interested in pursuing this project.
- 4. I would be happy to continue this analysis. As a Field Artilleryman and an ORCEN Analyst, this project would exercise my education and training most appropriately.

James L. Watson, Jr.

CPT, FA

ORCEN Analyst

AFAS KEY PERSONNEL

